

**Diamond Breaks**  
**Wilderness Study Area**



# DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

THE STUDY AREA: 35,380 acres

The Diamond Breaks Wilderness Study Area (WSA) (CO-010-214 and UT-080-113) is located in Moffat County, Colorado, and Dagget County, Utah, approximately 65 miles northwest of Maybell, Colorado. The WSA includes 35,380 acres of BLM lands with an inholding of 635 acres of split-estate (State mineral estate and BLM surface) (see Table 1). A section of Utah State land adjoins the northern boundary in Crouse Canyon. The WSA is bounded on the north and east by the Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge and Dinosaur National Monument respectively. The western boundary is a mix of private property lines and undeveloped BLM lands. Some of the private lands bordering the WSA in the west are cultivated fields. A 3-mile portion of

the western boundary follows the Utah-Colorado border. The area is shown on the map.

The WSA consists of the broken, mountainous, land mass known as the Diamond Mountains, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southwest trending mountain peaks with ridges, steep draws, and canyons draining north and south to southwest. This series of colorful, rugged, red sandstone ridges "break" toward the Green River to the north in Browns Park. The Diamond Breaks provide a dramatic and significant, scenic, mountainous background as viewed from Browns Park and along the Green River in the Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge.

**TABLE 1**  
**LAND STATUS AND ACREAGE SUMMARY OF THE STUDY AREA<sup>a</sup>**

TOTAL ACREAGE	
WITHIN THE WSA	ACRES
BLM (surface and subsurface)	34,745
Split-Estate (BLM surface only) <sup>b</sup>	635
In-holdings (State, Private)	0
Total	35,380
WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY	
BLM (within the WSA)	34,405
BLM (outside the WSA)	1,200
Split-Estate (within the WSA)	635
Total BLM land recommended for wilderness	36,240
In-holdings (State, private)	190
WITHIN THE AREA NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS	
BLM	340
Split-Estate	0
Total BLM land not recommended for wilderness	340
In-holdings (State, Private)	0

Source: BLM File Data

**DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA**

**TABLE 1 (Continued)  
LAND STATUS AND ACREAGE SUMMARY OF THE STUDY AREA**

<b>UTAH</b>	
<b>WITHIN THE WSA</b>	<b>ACRES</b>
BLM (surface and subsurface)	3,900
Split-Estate (BLM surface only)	0
In-holdings (State, Private)	0
Total	3,900
<b>WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY</b>	
BLM (within the WSA)	3,620
BLM (outside the WSA)	0
Split-Estate (within the WSA)	0
Total BLM land recommended for wilderness	3,620
In-holdings (State, private)	190
<b>WITHIN THE AREA NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS</b>	
BLM	280
Split-Estate	0
Total BLM land not recommended for wilderness	280
In-holdings (State, Private)	0

Source: BLM File Data

# DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

TABLE 1 (Continued)  
LAND STATUS AND ACREAGE SUMMARY OF THE STUDY AREA

COLORADO	
WITHIN THE WSA	ACRES
BLM (surface and subsurface)	30,845
Split-Estate (BLM surface only)	635
In-holdings (State, Private)	0
Total	31,480
WITHIN THE RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY	
BLM (within the WSA)	30,785
BLM (outside the WSA)	1,200
Split-Estate (within the WSA)	635
Total BLM land recommended for wilderness	32,620
In-holdings (State, private)	0
WITHIN THE AREA NOT RECOMMENDED FOR WILDERNESS	
BLM	60
Split-Estate	0
Total BLM land not recommended for wilderness	60
In-holdings (State, Private)	0

Source: BLM File Data

\* The Appendix is a detailed table of in-holdings and/or split-estate tracts included within the portion of the WSA recommended for designation.

<sup>b</sup> In this report, split-estate lands are defined as only those lands with Federal surface and non-Federal subsurface (minerals). Lands that have Federal minerals but non-Federal surface are classified according to the owner of the surface.

The WSA contains a diverse mixture of vegetative communities, varying from sagebrush to pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and ponderosa pine. Elevation spans 3,200 feet within the area.

The WSA supports a diversity of wildlife including elk, mule deer, black bear, mountain lion, coyote, and other mammals and reptiles. Much of the WSA is winter range for deer and elk and a portion in Utah is critical winter range for deer.

There is no formal raptor inventory for the WSA, however, golden eagle and other birds of prey undoubtedly nest within the WSA because of the availability of good cliff and woodland nesting habitat.

The WSA was studied under Section 603 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA) and was included in the Craig District Wilderness Final Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) published November 5, 1990. Four alternatives were analyzed in the EIS; boundary adjustment A (36,240 acres recommended for wilderness designation, includes 1,200 acres outside the WSA and 340 acres recommended for nonwilderness) which is the recommendation of this report; boundary adjustment B (37,470 acres recommended for wilderness designation, includes 2,370 acres outside the WSA and 280 acres recommended for nonwilderness); all wilderness (35,380 acres recommended for wilderness) and a no wilderness alternative.

## DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

### RECOMMENDATION AND RATIONALE

36,240 acres  
(recommended for wilderness)

340 acres  
(recommended for nonwilderness)

The recommendation is to designate approximately 36,240 acres of BLM public land as wilderness and release 340 acres for uses other than wilderness (boundary adjustment A alternative). This includes 1,200 acres from outside the WSA boundary. The environmentally preferable alternative which designated an area larger than the recommendation and would result in the least change in the natural environment over the long term.

The large, blocked configuration of the WSA enhances management of the area as wilderness. Approximately 1,200 acres adjacent to the Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge is added to the area to form a manageable boundary and greatly enhance opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined recreation (see Parcel A on Map). The Refuge boundary is fenced and would aid in management and control activities within the designated area.

The area also borders Dinosaur National Monument to the south and southeast which increases the ability to manage the area as wilderness while expanding and protecting opportunities for solitude and primitive and unconfined movement within the area. The addition of a portion of State lands in Utah and acquiring a section of State mineral estate in Colorado would further enhance wilderness management of Diamond Breaks (see Map).

Approximately 280 acres on the northern boundary in Utah (Parcel B on map), and 60 acres along the southwest boundary (Parcel C on Map), are excluded from the area. Parcel B is in conflict with a lease agreement with the Utah Division of Wildlife and Parcel C realigns the boundary to follow a short segment of Dry Creek.

Diamond Breaks is recommended for wilderness designation because of the truly outstanding wilderness values, including solitude, primitive recreation, outstanding scenery, and lack of conflicts with other resources. The recommended area provides a scenic mountainous viewshed from Browns Park and the Green River (which is recommended for scenic designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act). A

portion of the recommended area in Utah is within the Green River scenic corridor Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC) (which was designated to protect the scenic, historic, archaeologic, recreational, and scientific values present along the river corridor).

The area is easily accessible for wilderness recreation opportunities throughout most of the year from the lower elevations in Browns Park. The WSA is within a 4 to 5 hour drive of the Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah metropolitan area and approximately 6.5 hours from Denver, Colorado.

Designation of the Diamond Breaks area as wilderness would preserve an area of scenic, undeveloped, semi-arid mountainous landforms and ecosystems which are not well represented in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS). The diverse vegetative communities range from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to aspen, mountain brush, Douglas fir, limber pine, and ponderosa pine forests. The deep red sandstone outcrops contrast with the deep green woodlands to provide a scenic background and interesting landscape.

The presence of Diamond Breaks in its natural state complements the natural and cultural features in Dinosaur National Monument to the south and east. Wilderness designation would protect these natural and cultural features as well as scenic vistas of the area.

No manageability problems or resource conflicts would result from wilderness designation. No new range improvements have been proposed and no conflicts with range management are expected. Portions of six livestock grazing allotments lie within the recommended area with a large central portion unallotted. An estimated 1,166 Animal Unit Months (AUMs) of livestock forage is available. Existing range improvements within the proposed area consist of 3 miles of fence, three stock ponds, and two developed springs with stock tanks and buried pipeline. Maintenance of these existing range improvements would continue.

Oil and gas and other mineral potential in the area is considered to be low according to the U.S. Geological Survey report for the WSA. There are no mining claims or leases within the proposed area.

## DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

### CRITERIA CONSIDERED IN DEVELOPING THE WILDERNESS RECOMMENDATION

#### Wilderness Characteristics

##### Naturalness

The Diamond Breaks WSA is predominantly natural with negligible human imprints. The study area consists of a broken mountainous land mass known as the Diamond Mountains, part of the eastern extension of the Uinta Range. A dominant feature of the area is a series of northeast-southeast trending mountain peaks, with ridges draws, and canyons trending north and south-southwest. This series of colorful pinyon-juniper covered red sandstone ridges "break" toward the Green River in Browns Park to the northeast.

Vegetation is diverse in this semi-arid area and varies from sagebrush and pinyon-juniper woodlands to mountain brush communities, aspen, Douglas fir, and Ponderosa pine forest with scattered limber pine at higher elevations. Elevations range from 5,400 feet near the Green River to 8,600 feet in the western portion of the WSA.

Minor human imprints are scattered and consist of three stock tanks, three stock ponds, 3 miles of fence, 150 feet of buried pipeline, and approximately 10.5 miles of ways. The wide distribution and screening by vegetation and topography make these imprints substantially unnoticeable within the recommended area as a whole.

The Diamond Breaks area supports diverse wildlife such as elk, mule deer, coyote, mountain lion, black bear, raptors, and other small birds, mammals, amphibians, and reptiles. Slightly less than one-half of the area is considered to be winter range for deer and elk and small portions are considered to be severe winter range.

No formal raptor nest inventory has been done, however, golden eagle and other raptors undoubtedly nest within the WSA with the availability of good habitat.

##### Solitude

The diverse and rugged topography, large size, blocked configuration, dense vegetation, and low use within this WSA, provide outstanding opportunities to experience solitude throughout the WSA. The proposed area provides room for visitors to disperse and become isolated. The ruggedness and natural

character of the area prevent outside influences from affecting the visitors experience of solitude. The expansive views both within and outside the area further enhances the feeling of solitude. The numerous canyons and steep draws offer excellent opportunities for a visitor to become truly isolated within this remote area of northwest Colorado.

##### Primitive and Unconfined Recreation

The Diamond Breaks WSA offers outstanding opportunities to experience primitive and unconfined recreation activities such as hiking, backpacking, horseback riding, camping, scenic viewing, viewing wildlife, and viewing cultural sites. The numerous draws and ridges provide foot or horseback travel into or through the area such as the Hoy Trail in Hoy Draw.

The recommended area in conjunction with Dinosaur National Monument further enhances opportunities for unconfined movement and spectacular views into the deep, red Canyon of Lodore where whitewater floatboating occurs. The WSA also borders the Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge which offers different recreation opportunities, settings, and experiences. These areas all complement each other and together offer diverse recreational opportunities, settings, and experiences.

##### Special Features

Although no formal cultural resource inventories have been conducted, it is known that significant cultural resources such as rock art, granaries, rock shelters, and lithic scatter sites related to prehistoric and historic occupation can be found in the WSA. Approximately 1,750 acres of the WSA in Utah is part of the Green River scenic corridor, ACEC. The ACEC is designated to protect scenic, historic, archaeological, recreational, and scientific values present along the river corridor. The WSA provides an important scenic, mountainous background from the Green River, Browns Park, Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge and the northern end of Dinosaur National Monument. The Green River, through the adjacent Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge, is pending Congressional action for designation as a scenic river under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. A small portion of the WSA in Utah is designated as critical habitat (winter range) for mule deer.

# DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

## Diversity in the National Wilderness Preservation System (NWPS)

### Assessing the diversity of natural systems and features as represented by ecosystems:

Wilderness designation of the WSA would add a landform and semi-arid ecosystems which currently have little or no representation in the NWPS in Colorado. Diamond Breaks lies in the Rocky Mountain Forest Province ecoregion with juniper-pinyon woodlands (17,000 acres), sagebrush steppe (3,380 acres), and mountain mahogany-oak scrub (15,000

acres) ecosystems. The sagebrush steppe and mountain mahogany-oak scrub ecosystems are not represented in designated wilderness in Colorado. The juniper-pinyon woodland ecosystem is represented in only one area in Colorado and only two areas nationwide. Dinosaur National Monument (DNM) adjacent to the south, is representative of the juniper-pinyon woodland and sagebrush steppe ecosystems. Although, portions of the DNM are administratively endorsed for wilderness designation, they are not part of the NWPS (see Table 2).

**TABLE 2**  
**ECOSYSTEM REPRESENTATION**

BAILEY-KUCHLER CLASSIFICATION (PNV)	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
<b>NATIONWIDE (ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOREST PROVINCE)</b>				
Juniper-Pinyon Woodland	2	41,451	21	163,574
Sagebrush Steppe	4	76,129	22	241,526
Mountain Mahogany-Oak Scrub	7	80,852	7	35,840
<b>COLORADO (ROCKY MOUNTAIN FOREST PROVINCE)</b>				
Juniper-Pinyon Woodland	1	11,181	15	115,134
Sagebrush Steppe	0	0	9	31,960
Mountain Mahogany-Oak Scrub	0	0	5	30,495

Source: BLM File Data.

### Expanding the opportunities for solitude or primitive recreation within a day's driving time (5 Hours) of major population centers:

The Diamond Breaks WSA is within a day's drive of two major populations centers

in Utah. The area is within a 6.5 hour drive of Denver, Colorado. Table 3 summarizes the number and acreage of designated areas and other BLM study areas within a 5-hour drive of the population centers.

**TABLE 3**  
**WILDERNESS OPPORTUNITIES FOR RESIDENTS OF MAJOR POPULATION CENTERS**

POPULATION CENTERS	NWPS AREAS		OTHER BLM STUDIES	
	AREAS	ACRES	AREAS	ACRES
Salt Lake City-Ogden, Utah	11	685,088	42	1,826,904
Provo-Orem, Utah	12	730,088	52	2,307,031

Source: BLM File Data.



## DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

### Balancing the geographic distribution of wilderness areas:

The Diamond Breaks WSA would contribute to balancing the geographic distribution of areas within the NWPS. The nearest wilderness is the High Uintas (460,000 acres) some 50 miles to the west in Utah. However, the landforms and ecosystems are entirely different than those found in the WSA. In addition, Diamond Breaks has year-round access from Browns Park. Portions of Dinosaur National Monument to the south has been administratively endorsed for wilderness designation and these two areas complement each other. The Dinosaur National Monument protects the core area of the Lodore and Yampa River Canyons while Diamond Breaks is a mountainous, upland, landform with both similar and different ecosystems. The West Cold Spring WSA is located some 4 miles to the north on the opposite side of Browns Park. The Diamond Breaks WSA, West Cold Spring WSA, and Dinosaur National Monument complement each other with different ecosystems, landforms, and opportunities to attain diverse wilderness experiences. There are an additional eight BLM study areas within a 1 to 3 hour drive of Diamond Breaks. Since this WSA is accessible year round, contains different ecosystems and landforms, and provides different recreation opportunities than other nearby areas, the opportunities to attain diverse wilderness experiences are expanded.

### Manageability

(The area must be capable of being effectively managed to preserve its wilderness character.)

The Diamond Breaks WSA can be effectively managed to preserve its wilderness character. The boundaries have been adjusted to include enough area to enhance and insure manageability. Adding approximately 1,200 acres adjacent to the Browns Park National Wildlife Refuge will insure control of off-highway vehicle and other noncompatible uses and provide an easily identified, fenced boundary. A portion of the area recommended as nonsuitable in Utah will allow a continuing lease agreement with the Utah Wildlife Division to remain active and provide wildlife habitat diversity.

The State school trust lands in Utah identified for acquisition (approximately 190 acres) would further enhance the manageability of the area as

would acquisition of 635 acres of State mineral rights in Colorado.

Existing range improvements consisting of 3 miles of fence, three stock ponds, and two developed springs with watering tanks, and buried pipeline would continue to receive maintenance with the use of motorized vehicles, only if necessary. No new range improvements are proposed.

There are no oil and gas leases or mining claims within the area. With the exception of 635 acres of split-estate and Utah State lands, all other subsurface minerals within the area are under Federal ownership.

### Energy and Mineral Resource Values

The Diamond Breaks WSA energy and mineral values were evaluated in Mineral Resources of the Diamond Breaks Wilderness Study Area, Moffat County, Colorado, and Dagget County, Utah, U.S. Geological Survey Bulletin 1714-B (1988).

The study area has inferred subeconomic resources of sand, gravel, and common variety rock. The potential for undiscovered resources of gold, uranium, copper, lead, zinc, or other metals, tuff (pumicite), and oil and gas is rated low. There is no resource potential for coal, manganese, phosphate, clay and shale, limestone, and gypsum. The resource potential for barite and commercial grade silica is unknown. This conclusion is based on field studies conducted in 1986 and 1987.

Assessments by BLM have determined that the Diamond Breaks WSA contains no real mineral value and there is little likelihood that any exploration or mineral development would occur in the foreseeable future.

### Impacts on Resources

The comparative impact table (Table 4) summarizes the effects on pertinent resources for the four alternatives for this WSA.

### Local Social and Economic Considerations

Designation of the Diamond Breaks WSA as wilderness would incrementally help to increase recreation use in the Browns Park area. Greater public awareness and publicity of the area would also draw

## DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

wilderness users from outside northwest Colorado. Recreation use of the area is projected to increase from 800 to 1,000 visitor days per year or more. This increase in recreation use would generate some long-term increase in local income and, although not large, could be noticed in smaller communities in the area such as Browns Park and Maybell. These economic benefits to smaller communities could be even more noticeable if all the areas proposed for wilderness in the northwest part of Colorado became wilderness. Social factors were not considered a significant issue in the study.

No other Federal, State, or local agencies gave specific recommendations for this WSA.

### Summary of WSA Specific Public Comments

Public involvement has occurred throughout the wilderness review process. Certain comments reviewed during the inventory process and early stages of the Draft EIS were used to develop significant study issues and various alternatives for the ultimate management of those lands with wilderness values.

During formal public review of the Draft EIS a total of 144 comments (42 oral and 102 written) were received which specifically addressed this WSA. In general, 138 comments (96 percent) supported wilderness designation and three (2 percent) favored releasing the area for other uses (no wilderness). Three comments (2 percent) gave no specific recommendation.

Those favoring wilderness designation generally commented on the outstanding wilderness and scenic values of the WSA as well as the biological diversity exhibited in the WSA. Several comments support expanding the area in Utah in addition to the recommendation which would add areas with wilderness characteristics.

Those opposing wilderness designation generally feel that there is enough or too much designated wilderness now and favor other uses for the WSA.

The National Park Service and Colorado Department of Natural Resources support wilderness designation for Diamond Breaks. The State of Utah Division of Wildlife Resources requested a minor boundary change to eliminate a small area used to develop winter range for wildlife. This is consistent with the boundaries in the recommendation.

# DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

TABLE 4  
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF THE IMPACTS BY ALTERNATIVE

Recommendation:		Boundary Adjustment B B Alternative (37,470 acres)		All Wilderness Alternative		No Wilderness Alternative	
Boundary Adjustment A Alternative (36,240 acres)		Boundary Adjustment B B Alternative (37,470 acres)		All Wilderness Alternative		No Wilderness Alternative	
Impact Topics							
Impacts on Wilderness Character- istics	<p>Opportunities for solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation, high scenic quality, and the naturalness of the area would be protected and increased on 36,240 acres.</p> <p>Livestock forage production within the proposed wilderness area would remain at current levels of 1,347 AUMs and at 1,166 AUMs within the original WSA. Operating costs on grazing allotments within the wilderness area would be slightly higher where livestock operations could be accomplished reasonably without the use of motorized vehicles.</p>	<p>Opportunities for solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation, high scenic quality, and the naturalness of the area would be protected and increased on 37,470 acres.</p> <p>Livestock forage production within the proposed wilderness area would remain at 1,385 AUMs and at 1,166 AUMs within the original WSA. Operating costs on grazing allotments within the wilderness area would be slightly higher where livestock operations could be accomplished reasonably without the use of motorized vehicles.</p>	<p>Opportunities for solitude, primitive and unconfined recreation, high scenic quality, and the naturalness of the area would be protected on 35,380 acres.</p> <p>Livestock forage production within the WSA would remain at current levels of 1,166 AUMs. Operating costs on grazing allotments within the WSA would be slightly higher where livestock operations could be accomplished reasonably without the use of motorized vehicles.</p>				
Impacts on Ranching Operations							<p>The quality of naturalness along the east and west boundaries would be diminished slightly as a result of livestock grazing and construction of one new stock pond.</p> <p>Livestock forage production would remain at 1,166 AUMs. Operating costs associated with range improvement projects would remain at current levels because motor vehicle use would be allowed.</p>

# DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

TABLE 4 (Continued)  
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF THE IMPACTS BY ALTERNATIVE

Impact Topics	Recommendation:		All Wilderness Alternative	No Wilderness Alternative
	Boundary Adjustment A Alternative (36,240 acres)	Boundary Adjustment B Alternative (37,470 acres)		
Impacts on Recreation Use and Quality	Recreation use levels in the proposed wilderness area are expected to increase from 800 visitor days to 1,000 visitor days per year. Opportunities for primitive recreation would remain unchanged, while unconfined movement would be enhanced in a larger area with a natural setting.	Recreation use levels in the proposed wilderness area are expected to increase from 800 visitor days to 1,000 visitor days per year. Opportunities for primitive recreation would remain unchanged, while unconfined movement would be enhanced in a larger area with a natural setting.	Recreation use levels in the proposed wilderness area are expected to increase from 800 visitor days to 1,000 visitor days per year. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation would remain unchanged in a natural setting.	Visitor use levels would increase from 800 to 1,000 visitor days per year. The Colorado portion of the WSA would be managed to provide a predominantly natural setting. Opportunities for primitive and unconfined recreation would remain unchanged in all of the WSA.
Impacts on Big Game Species (Populations and Habitat) and Eagles	Wildlife habitat would remain in present conditions. Animal numbers of approximately 560 deer and 35 elk would remain unchanged.	Wildlife habitat would remain in present conditions. Animal numbers of approximately 560 deer and 35 elk would remain unchanged.	Wildlife habitat would remain in present conditions. Animal numbers of approximately 560 deer and 35 elk would remain unchanged.	Wildlife habitat would remain in present conditions. Animal numbers of approximately 560 deer and 35 elk would remain unchanged.

# DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

TABLE 4 (Continued)  
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF THE IMPACTS BY ALTERNATIVE

Impact Topics	Recommendation:		No Wilderness Alternative
	Boundary Adjustment A Alternative (36,240 acres)	Boundary Adjustment B Alternative (37,470 acres)	
Impacts on Mineral Exploration and Production	<p>The area would be closed to mineral entry and the low potential for oil and gas exploration or development would be precluded. No subsurface geologic data would be gathered.</p> <p>Acquisition of a portion of adjoining State land and 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current use of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities would occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>	<p>The area would be closed to mineral entry and the low potential for oil and gas exploration and development would be precluded. No subsurface geologic data would be gathered.</p> <p>Acquisition of a portion of adjoining land and 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current uses of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities would occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>	<p>The area would be open to mineral entry. No interest in oil and gas exploration is anticipated. Only limited interest in other minerals would be expected.</p> <p>Acquisition of 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current uses of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities are expected to occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>
Impacts on Private Lands	<p>The area would be closed to mineral entry and the low potential for oil and gas exploration or development would be precluded. No subsurface geologic data would be gathered.</p> <p>Acquisition of a portion of adjoining State land and 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current use of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities would occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>	<p>The area would be closed to mineral entry and the low potential for oil and gas exploration and development would be precluded. No subsurface geologic data would be gathered.</p> <p>Acquisition of a portion of adjoining land and 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current uses of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities would occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>	<p>The area would be open to mineral entry. No interest in oil and gas exploration is anticipated. Only limited interest in other minerals would be expected.</p> <p>Acquisition of 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current uses of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities are expected to occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>
Impacts on Water Quality	<p>The area would be closed to mineral entry and the low potential for oil and gas exploration or development would be precluded. No subsurface geologic data would be gathered.</p> <p>Acquisition of a portion of adjoining State land and 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current use of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities would occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>	<p>The area would be closed to mineral entry and the low potential for oil and gas exploration and development would be precluded. No subsurface geologic data would be gathered.</p> <p>Acquisition of a portion of adjoining land and 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current uses of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities would occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>	<p>The area would be open to mineral entry. No interest in oil and gas exploration is anticipated. Only limited interest in other minerals would be expected.</p> <p>Acquisition of 635 acres of State mineral estate would be pursued. Current uses of the land would continue.</p> <p>Because no surface-disturbing activities are expected to occur, there would be no change or impact to water quality.</p>

# DIAMOND BREAKS WILDERNESS STUDY AREA

Table 5  
Estimated Cost of Acquisition of Non Federal Holdings Within Areas Recommended for Designation 1/

Legal Description (Prior to any Subdivision)	Total Acreage	Number of Owners 2/ (If Parcel has been subdivided)	Type of Ownership by Estate (Federal, State, Private, Other) (Surface Estate) (Subsurface Estate)	Presently Proposed for Acquisition (Yes, No)	Preferred Method of Acquisition (Purchase, Exchange, Other)	Estimated Cost of Acquisition 3/ (Land Costs)	Estimated Cost of Acquisition 3/ (Processing Costs)
T. 10 N., R. 104 W., Sec. 36	635.00	1	Federal	Yes	Exchange	N/A	\$8,000
T. 1 N., R. 25 E., Sec. 16 E1/2	280.00	1	State	No	Exchange	N/A	\$8,000

1/ Standard Disclosure: The estimated costs listed in this appendix in no way represent a Federal appraised value of the land or mineral estate, but are rough estimates based on sales or exchanges of lands or mineral estates with similar characteristics to those included in the WSA. The estimates are for purposes of establishing a range of potential costs to the government of acquiring non-Federal holdings and in no way represent an offer to purchase or exchange at the cost estimate included in this appendix.

Processing costs are all miscellaneous expenses other than land costs including work month costs, appraisals, title work, escrow tests, etc.

2/ If a larger parcel as shown in the first column has been recently subdivided or is jointly owned, this column represents the number of owners that could be involved in any acquisition negotiation.

3/ Where exchange is the proposed acquisition method, only administrative costs of processing the exchange are shown. Land costs would not be applicable. Where direct purchase is proposed, an estimate of both the land costs and the processing costs are provided.